

## WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, October 20, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		<i>DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	L2 and (volatile adj1 silicone)	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	L1 and (hybrid adj1 silicone)	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	KSP adj1 101	3

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

## Hit List

Clear	Generate Collection	Print	Fwd Refs	Bkwd Refs
Generate OACS				

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 3 of 3 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6696049 B2

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L2: Entry 1 of 3

File: USPT

Feb 24, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6696049

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6696049 B2

TITLE: Cosmetic compositions

DATE-ISSUED: February 24, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Vatter; Michael Lee	Okeana	OH		
Sunkel; Jorge Max	Cincinnati	OH		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/63; 424/401

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Drawings
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 6524598 B2

L2: Entry 2 of 3

File: USPT

Feb 25, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6524598

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6524598 B2

TITLE: Cosmetic compositions

DATE-ISSUED: February 25, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Sunkel; Jorge Max	Cincinnati	OH		
Vatter; Michael Lee	Okeana	OH		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/401; 514/63, 514/844

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Drawings
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 6475500 B2

L2: Entry 3 of 3

File: USPT

Nov 5, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6475500

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6475500 B2

**\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\***

TITLE: Anhydrous cosmetic compositions

DATE-ISSUED: November 5, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Vatter; Michael Lee	Okeana	OH		
Sunkel; Jorge Max	Cincinnati	OH		
Motley; Curtis Bobby	West Chester	OH		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/401, 424/400, 424/484, 424/486, 424/489, 424/502, 424/63,  
424/64, 424/65, 514/63, 514/772.1, 514/844 , 514/944, 514/951

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. D.
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Terms

Documents

L1 and (hybrid adj1 silicone)

3

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[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#) [Previous Doc](#) [Next Doc](#) [Go to Doc#](#)**End of Result Set**☐ [Generate Collection](#) [Print](#)

L3: Entry 3 of 3

File: USPT

Nov 5, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6475500 B2

**\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\***

TITLE: Anhydrous cosmetic compositions

Brief Summary Text (40):

Examples of the production of the organopolysiloxane elastomer powder are as follows: an organopolysiloxane composition as described above (additional-curable, condensation-curable, or peroxide-curable) is mixed with water in the presence of a surfactant (nonionic, anionic, cationic, or amphoteric), and, after mixing to homogeneity in a homomixer, colloid mill, homogenizer, propeller mixer, etc., this is cured by discharge into hot water (temperature at least 50.degree. C.) and is then dried; the organopolysiloxane composition (addition-curable, condensation-curable, or peroxide-curable) is cured by spraying it directly into a heated current; the powder is obtained by curing a radiation-curable organopolysiloxane composition by spraying it under high energy radiation; the organopolysiloxane composition (addition-curable, condensation-curable, peroxide-curable) or high energy-curable organopolysiloxane composition is cured, the latter by high energy radiation, and the product is then pulverized using a known pulverizer such as, for example, a ball mill, atomizer, kneader, roll mill, etc., to thereby form the powder. Suitable organopolysiloxane elastomer powders include vinyl dimethicone/methicone silesquioxane crosspolymers like Shin-Etsu's KSP-100, KSP-101, KSP-102, KSP-103, KSP-104, KSP-105, hybrid silicone powders that contain a fluoroalkyl group like Shin-Etsu's KSP-200, and hybrid silicone powders that contain a phenyl group such as Shin-Etsu's KSP-300; and Dow Coming's DC 9506.

Brief Summary Text (55):

The non-polar, volatile oil tends to impart highly desirable aesthetic properties to the compositions of the present invention. Consequently, the non-polar, volatile oils are preferably utilized at a fairly high level. Non-polar, volatile oils particularly useful in the present invention are selected from the group consisting of silicone oils; hydrocarbons; and mixtures thereof. Such non-polar, volatile oils are disclosed, for example, in Cosmetics, Science, and Technology, Vol. 1, 27-104 edited by Balsam and Sagarin, 1972. The non-polar, volatile oils useful in the present invention may be either saturated or unsaturated, have an aliphatic character and be straight or branched chained or contain alicyclic or aromatic rings. Examples of preferred non-polar, volatile hydrocarbons include polydecenes such as isododecane and isodecane (e.g., Permethyl-99A which is available from Presperse Inc.) and the C7-C8 through C12-C15 isoparaffins (such as the Isopar Series available from Exxon Chemicals). Non-polar, volatile liquid silicone oils are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,781,917 issued to Luebke et al. on Nov. 1, 1988, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. Additionally, a description of various volatile silicones materials is found in Todd et al., "Volatile Silicone Fluids for Cosmetics", Cosmetics and Toiletries, 91:27-32 (1976), herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. Particularly preferred volatile silicone oils are selected from the group consisting of cyclic volatile silicones corresponding to the formula: ##STR1##

Brief Summary Text (56):

wherein n is from about 3 to about 7; and linear volatile silicones corresponding to the formula:

Brief Summary Text (57):

wherein m is from about 1 to about 7. Linear volatile silicones generally have a viscosity of less than about 5 centistokes at 25.degree. C., whereas the cyclic silicones have viscosities of less than about 10 centistokes at 25.degree. C. Highly preferred examples of volatile silicone oils include cyclomethicones of varying viscosities, e.g., Dow Corning 200, Dow Coming 244, Dow Corning 245, Dow Coming 344, and Dow Coming 345, (commercially available from Dow Coming Corp.); SF-1204 and SF-1202 Silicone Fluids (commercially available from G.E. Silicones), GE 7207 and 7158 (commercially available from General Electric Co.); and SWS-03314 (commercially available from SWS Silicones Corp.).

Brief Summary Text (61):

In addition to the liquids discussed above, the solvent for the cross-linked siloxane elastomer may optionally include non-volatile, non-polar oils. Typical non-volatile, non-polar emollients are disclosed, for example, in Cosmetics, Science, and Technology, Vol. 1, 27-104 edited by Balsam and Sagarin, 1972; U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,202,879 issued to Shelton on May 13, 1980; and 4,816,261 issued to Luebbe et al. on Mar. 28, 1989, both of which are herein incorporated by reference. The non-volatile oils useful in the present invention are essentially non-volatile polysiloxanes, paraffinic hydrocarbon oils, and mixtures thereof. The polysiloxanes useful in the present invention selected from the group consisting of polyalkylsiloxanes, polyarylsiloxanes, polyalkylarylsiloxanes, poly-ethersiloxane copolymers, and mixtures thereof. Examples of these include polydimethyl siloxanes having viscosities of from about 1 to about 100,000 centistokes at 25.degree. C. Among the preferred non-volatile silicone emollients useful in the present compositions are the polydimethyl siloxanes having viscosities from about 2 to about 400 centistokes at 25.degree. C. Such polyalkylsiloxanes include the Viscasil series (sold by General Electric Company) and the Dow Coming 200 series (sold by Dow Coming Corp.). Polyalkylarylsiloxanes include polymethylphenyl siloxanes having viscosities of from about 15 to about 65 centistokes at 25.degree. C. These are available, for example, as SF 1075 methyl-phenyl fluid (sold by General Electric Company) and 556 Cosmetic Grade Fluid (sold by Dow Coming Corp.). Useful polyethersiloxane copolymers include, for example, a polyoxyalkylene ether copolymer having a viscosity of about 1200 to 1500 centistokes at 25.degree. C. Such a fluid is available as SF1066 organosilicone surfactant (sold by General Electric Company). Polysiloxane ethylene glycol ether copolymers are preferred copolymers for use in the present compositions.

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☐ 1. Document ID: US 6696049 B2

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L3: Entry 1 of 3

File: USPT

Feb 24, 2004

US-PAT-NO: 6696049

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6696049 B2

TITLE: Cosmetic compositions

DATE-ISSUED: February 24, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Vatter; Michael Lee	Okeana	OH		
Sunkel; Jorge Max	Cincinnati	OH		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/63; 424/401

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC	Draw D
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 6524598 B2

L3: Entry 2 of 3

File: USPT

Feb 25, 2003

US-PAT-NO: 6524598

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6524598 B2

TITLE: Cosmetic compositions

DATE-ISSUED: February 25, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Sunkel; Jorge Max	Cincinnati	OH		
Vatter; Michael Lee	Okeana	OH		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/401; 514/63, 514/844

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC	Draw D
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3. Document ID: US 6475500 B2

L3: Entry 3 of 3

File: USPT

Nov 5, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6475500

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6475500 B2

**\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\***

TITLE: Anhydrous cosmetic compositions

DATE-ISSUED: November 5, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Vatter; Michael Lee	Okeana	OH		
Sunkel; Jorge Max	Cincinnati	OH		
Motley; Curtis Bobby	West Chester	OH		

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/401; 424/400, 424/484, 424/486, 424/489, 424/502, 424/63,  
424/64, 424/65, 514/63, 514/772.1, 514/844 , 514/944, 514/951

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequence	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw D
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Terms

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L2 and (volatile adj1 silicone)

3

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## WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, October 20, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		<i>DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	hybrid adj1 silicone	53

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L1: Entry 2 of 3

File: USPT

Feb 25, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6524598 B2

TITLE: Cosmetic compositions

Brief Summary Text (30):

Examples of the production of the organopolysiloxane elastomer powder are as follows: an organopolysiloxane composition as described above (additional-curable, condensation-curable, or peroxide-curable) is mixed with water in the presence of a surfactant (nonionic, anionic, cationic, or amphoteric), and, after mixing to homogeneity in a homomixer, colloid mill, homogenizer, propeller mixer, etc., this is cured by discharge into hot water (temperature at least 50 degrees Centigrade) and is then dried; the organopolysiloxane composition (addition-curable, condensation-curable, or peroxide-curable) is cured by spraying it directly into a heated current; the powder is obtained by curing a radiation-curable organopolysiloxane composition by spraying it under high energy radiation; the organopolysiloxane composition (addition-curable, condensation-curable, peroxide-curable) or high energy-curable organopolysiloxane composition is cured, the latter by high energy radiation, and the product is then pulverized using a known pulverizer such as, for example, a ball mill, atomizer, kneader, roll mill, etc., to thereby form the powder. Suitable organopolysiloxane elastomer powders include vinyl dimethicone/methicone silesquioxane crosspolymers like Shin-Etsu's KSP-100, KSP-101, KSP-102, KSP-103, KSP-104, KSP-105, hybrid silicone powders that contain a fluoroalkyl group like Shin-Etsu's KSP-200, and hybrid silicone powders that contain a phenyl group such as Shin-Etsu's KSP-300; and Dow Coming's DC 9506.

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[First Hit](#) [Fwd Refs](#)[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)**End of Result Set**

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L1: Entry 3 of 3

File: USPT

Nov 5, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6475500 B2

**\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\***

TITLE: Anhydrous cosmetic compositions

Brief Summary Text (40):

Examples of the production of the organopolysiloxane elastomer powder are as follows: an organopolysiloxane composition as described above (additional-curable, condensation-curable, or peroxide-curable) is mixed with water in the presence of a surfactant (nonionic, anionic, cationic, or amphoteric), and, after mixing to homogeneity in a homomixer, colloid mill, homogenizer, propeller mixer, etc., this is cured by discharge into hot water (temperature at least 50.degree. C.) and is then dried; the organopolysiloxane composition (addition-curable, condensation-curable, or peroxide-curable) is cured by spraying it directly into a heated current; the powder is obtained by curing a radiation-curable organopolysiloxane composition by spraying it under high energy radiation; the organopolysiloxane composition (addition-curable, condensation-curable, peroxide-curable) or high energy-curable organopolysiloxane composition is cured, the latter by high energy radiation, and the product is then pulverized using a known pulverizer such as, for example, a ball mill, atomizer, kneader, roll mill, etc., to thereby form the powder. Suitable organopolysiloxane elastomer powders include vinyl dimethicone/methicone silesquioxane crosspolymers like Shin-Etsu's KSP-100, KSP-101, KSP-102, KSP-103, KSP-104, KSP-105, hybrid silicone powders that contain a fluoroalkyl group like Shin-Etsu's KSP-200, and hybrid silicone powders that contain a phenyl group such as Shin-Etsu's KSP-300; and Dow Coming's DC 9506.

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L3: Entry 1 of 2

File: USPT

Oct 9, 1990

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4962165 A

TITLE: Process for making silicone particles

Brief Summary Text (8):

U.S. Pat. No. 4,742,142 Method of Producing Silicone Rubber Powder describes a method for making small silicone rubber powders of uniform shape without grinding or cryofracturing. The process employs a curable liquid silicone rubber composition containing a liquid, reactive-group-containing organopolysiloxane with at least two lower alkenyl radicals bound to each silicone, an organopolysiloxane crosslinker containing at least two silicon-bonded hydrogen atoms per molecule, and either a platinum group metal curing catalyst, or, in the case where the organopolysiloxane contains at least two vinyl radicals per molecule, an organoperoxide free radical initiator. These ingredients are blended together at a temperature of from minus 60.degree. C. to plus 5.degree. C., preferably from minus 30.degree. C. to 0.degree. C., to prevent the mixture from curing prematurely. The mixture is then emulsified by blending with water and a surfactant at a temperature of from 0.degree. C. to 25.degree. C. This temperature range was selected to be above the freezing point of water and below the curing temperature (25.degree. C.) of the silicone rubber. The emulsion is then cured by dispersing it into water, preferably in an amount equal to at least twice the total quantity of the emulsion to be dispersed, at a temperature of at least 25.degree. C. Illustrative examples demonstrate the curing step, using water at 40.degree. C. and 80.degree. C., followed by isolating the powder, by washing and drying, to produce spherical crosslinked rubber particles of about 10 and 20 microns, respectively.

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☐ 1. Document ID: WO 2004055099 A1

Using default format because multiple data bases are involved.

L4: Entry 1 of 2

File: EPAB

Jul 1, 2004

PUB-NO: WO2004055099A1

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: WO 2004055099 A1

TITLE: COMPOSITE CURED SILICONE POWDER, METHOD FOR PRODUCTION THEREOF AND AQUEOUS COMPOSITION

PUBN-DATE: July 1, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

MORITA, YOSHITUGU

JP

KOBAYASHI, KAZUO

JP

INT-CL (IPC): C08 J 3/12; C08 L 83/04

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequence	Attachment	Claims	KWIC	Draw D
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☐ 2. Document ID: EP 1065234 A2

L4: Entry 2 of 2

File: EPAB

Jan 3, 2001

PUB-NO: EP001065234A2

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: EP 1065234 A2

TITLE: Silicones for powder treatment powders having surface treated with said silicones, and cosmetic materials containing said powders

PUBN-DATE: January 3, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

NAKANISHI, TETSUO

JP

SAKUTA, KOJI

JP

ONO, ICHIRO

JP

INT-CL (IPC): C08 G 77/50; C08 K 9/06; A61 K 7/00

EUR-CL (EPC): A61K007/48; A61K007/48, A61K008/27, A61K008/29, A61K008/894, A61K008/897, A61K008/898, A61Q001/02, A61Q001/10, A61Q017/04, A61Q019/00, C08G077/50, C08L083/06, C08L083/14, C09C003/12

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KWIC	Draw. De
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Clear	Generate Collection	Print	Fwd Refs	Bkwd Refs	Generate OACS
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Terms	Documents
(silicone adj3 powder) adj5 (silicone resin) same (attached)	2

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L5: Entry 5 of 11

File: USPT

Jul 19, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5331076 A

TITLE: Siloxane compounds

Brief Summary Text (31):

The siloxane compounds of the invention contain a fluorinated group, an SiH group reactive with silicone resins, and an epoxy-bearing organic group attached to a silicon atom participating in bonding to substrates or adherents, each in a backbone, so that they have high affinity to silicone resins and rubbers, especially fluorinated silicone resins and rubbers and thus provide good adhesion thereto.

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L5: Entry 9 of 11

File: USPT

Mar 23, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5196558 A

TITLE: Siloxane compounds

Abstract Text (1):

Novel siloxane compounds are provided which have 1-5 hydrogen atoms each attached to a silicon atom (SiH group) and 1-5 epoxy or alkoxy - containing organic groups each attached to a silicon atom in a molecule. These siloxane compounds are useful tackifiers to conventional resins, have good affinity to fluorinated silicone resins and rubbers so that they impart adhesion to fluorinated silicone resins and rubbers, and contribute to solvent resistance and minimal moisture permeability.

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L6: Entry 2 of 3

File: USPT

Feb 1, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5283063 A

TITLE: Punctum plug method and apparatus

Detailed Description Text (17):

Silicone rubber is known by a number of names including silicone resin, organopolysiloxane and silicone elastomers. Silicone rubbers are polycondensation rubbers which consist of a backbone of alternating silicone and oxygen atoms to which organic radicals are attached. ##STR1##

Detailed Description Text (31):

Because PTFE resins have a high melt viscosity, they cannot be processed in conventional molding and melt-extrusion equipment. The processes used are similar to the techniques for making powder-metal parts. Unlike PTFE, PFEP is a true thermoplastic, and conventional molding and fabrication methods can be used. Both types of resins can be modified through the addition of filler and reinforcing materials.

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## WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, October 20, 2004

**Hide? Set Name Query****Hit Count***DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR*

<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	(silicone adj3 powder) adj5 (silicone adj1 resin) same (bound)	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	L5 and powder	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	(silicone adj3 rubber) adj5 (silicone adj1 resin) same (attached)	11
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	(silicone adj3 powder) adj5 (silicone resin) same (attached)	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	(silicone adj3 powder) adj5 (silicone resin) same (bound)	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	(silicone adj3 powder) adj5 (silicone resin)	372
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	silicone adj3 powder	2402

END OF SEARCH HISTORY